11. Rhysodesmus smithi, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 12, 12 a.)

Q. Colour doubtful, probably with the metazonites and prozonites brown, the keels certainly mostly yellow; first tergal plate apparently all brown, except the keels; head brown; antennæ yellowish-brown, darker apically; legs pale yellowish.

Antennæ short; width of head about equal to length of segments 2-5.

First tergal plate nearly semilunar in shape, the lateral portion of the anterior border only slightly oblique; lateral portions of posterior border also only slightly oblique. Body smooth, shining, convex, with scarcely if any trace of tubercles on the keels. Keels small and depressed, not or hardly overlapping when the segments are contracted; ridge of the anterior border produced, if at all, at the anterior angle, which on the segments in the middle of the body is rectangularly rounded; lateral margin lightly rounded; posterior border nearly straight, scarcely produced, inclined backwards from about the 15th segment; posterior angle blunt, nearly rectangular, only a little produced on the 17th and 18th segments; marginal thickening somewhat lozenge-shaped on the pore-bearing segments; pores on the fifth in the middle of the margin, behind the middle on the other segments. Interzonal groove complete, shallow dorsally. Sterna scarcely wider in front, mesially depressed behind, laterally notched. Legs with distal segments considerably longer than penultimate.

3. Smaller and narrower, but with keels relatively much larger, their posterior angle square and subacute.

Phallopods as figured, and as described in analytical key (anteà, p. 194).

Length, ♀, 30 millim., width 6+; length of antennæ 5 millim.

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Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (H. H. Smith).

12. Rhysodesmus arcuatus, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 13-13 e.)

Q. Colour deep blackish-brown; keels externally yellow, at least with a large yellow spot around and extending inwards from the pore, the anterior angle and extreme posterior edge of the keels brownish; anterior keels yellower than the posterior; caudal process yellow; head dark brown; antennæ brown; legs yellowish-brown, with terminal segments clear yellow; sterna and lateral surface brownish.

Antennæ moderately long; width of head about equal to segments 2+3+4+half of 5 or over.

First tergal plate with its anterior border only lightly convex in the middle line, generally lightly produced where it passes into the obliquely sloping nearly straight lateral portion; lateral angle moderately wide, rounded; posterior border mesially nearly straight, laterally also nearly straight but oblique. Body broad and compact, the keels overlapping. Keels moderately large, scarcely following the slope of the dorsal surface, which is often somewhat wrinkled and bears distinct scattered tubercles on the keels; anterior border of keels convex, the ridge defining it curved forwards in such a way that its most prominent point is about halfway along the keel; anterior angle obtusely rounded and forming an even curve with the lateral edge; posterior border a little produced, lightly sinuous or lightly convex, inclined slightly forwards in the anterior half of the body, beginning to incline backwards from about the 15th segment; posterior angle mostly nearly rectangular, acute on segments 15 to 19; the marginal thickening, which is tolerably large, even, and not abruptly expanded round the pore, sometimes a little produced posteriorly. Pores lying near the middle of the lateral margin, looking slightly upwards. Interzonal sulcus continued right round the segments. Sterna mesially depressed, laterally notched, wider in front than behind. Legs with distal segment moderately long and slender, longer than the penultimate.

o. Flatter; the keels approaching the horizontal. Phallopods as shown in figure and as described in

analytical key to species.

Length, ♀, 38 millim., width 10; length of antennæ 7 millim.

3, 35 ,, ,, 8·5; ,, ,, 7·5 ,,

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (H. H. Smith).